

To Raise Army Through West

New York, March 25.—In anticipation of possible need for volunteers in case of war, and to demonstrate that the West, if somewhat tardily, is awakening to the need of national preparedness, an informal organization of mining and railroad men and capitalists of the Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific coast aims to prepare that section for the ready enlistment of a volunteer army. The preliminary work is in charge of Maj. Frederick Russell Burnham, frontiersman, mining expert, explorer, and big game hunter, who was chief of scouts for Lord Roberts in the Boer war, won the D. S. O., and has the distinction of being the only American who ever held a commission in the British army without being compelled to make at least technical renunciation of American allegiance.

Until more definite organization is perfected the names of the most of those behind the enterprise will not be made public, but among those already known are John Hays Hammond, David M. Goodrich, and J. Parke Channing. Practically all the members of the Rocky Mountain Club, which is the principal center of Far Westerners, particularly mining experts and engineers, in New York, are said to be in favor of the movement, although the club has not taken action as a body.

To Card-Index Volunteers.

Maj. Burnham said he had received answers to more than 100 telegrams, which he had sent to his personal friends in the West laying the matter before them, and that, with few exceptions, they had announced their hearty co-operation. The entire country west of the Missouri is to be districted and local headquarters established to begin the work of "card-indexing the volunteers," as Maj. Burnham expressed it. Maj. Burnham himself is not only directing the general organization, but will also have direct charge of a district in Southern and Central California, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Blythe and Visalia.

"It has taken the West a long time to wake up to the need of preparedness," said Maj. Burnham, "just as it took the East a certain time to realize it, though naturally here you awake more quickly on account of your nearness to the war in Europe. But I think at last the need is being realized. The men who are interested in this work believe that universal service must come in the end, and they are convinced that this sort of Congress will not pass any sort of bill for the improvement of our military situation. So little groups have been getting together for some time past to see what we can do, and this plan is the result."

Men of Middle Age.

"The object at present is to get together by personal contact with our friends and acquaintances the men who will be willing and able to come out and serve in case of war. And one thing that must be remembered about this is that the men whom we shall enroll are mostly men of middle age, who would not be covered by a universal bill that would deal with the training of boys on the threshold of manhood. They will be real volunteers and you can be sure that if any man on our rolls fails to appear in the ranks in time of war, it will be because he has broken his leg, or something of that sort; and even then he will provide a capable substitute."

"We hope, if possible, to be able to give our men some sort of preliminary training. It has been suggested that the sort of volunteers who would first respond to an appeal of this sort would be for the most part suitable material for officers, and nothing would give us greater pleasure than to be forced to disband one of our regiments to furnish officers with some training for men as yet untrained. I don't know how much can be done in the way of training men at present, or what equipment will be available; probably very little, for equipment is scarce the country over. But we want to enroll the men who would go in each district—several hundred thousand if we can—and then offer them to the War Department or the Governors of the States or whatever may be the proper authority in case of hostilities. If there is no immediate need, the men who are interested in this movement will do what they can to forward the claims of universal service."

35,000,000 CHRISTIAN CONVERTS IN CHINA

Peking, March 25.—Christian converts among Chinese number 35,298,908, according to a report just submitted to the ministries of foreign affairs and in the interior by a committee which investigated religious conditions in the republic.

The figures given include both Catholics and Protestants. In all there are 2717 Christian churches in China, and 4288 chapels. Eight Bible societies are working in the republic. Missionaries have established 181 hospitals and medical schools. Nine missionary colleges are in existence. Middle schools established by the missionaries number 171, and 2567 primary schools have been established under missionary direction. In addition there are many Young Men's Christian Association branches in the principal cities of China.

All in all there are 1836 male foreign missionaries and 2716 female foreign missionaries. In the native Christian church there are 902 native preachers, 8381 native assistant preachers, and 1108 native Bible women. The teachers in mission schools number 2799, and the students in these schools number 186,180. Physicians employed in mission hospitals number 388.

TOOTHsome MEATS

Of every description can always be secured at Autzen's Meat Market. \$5.00 Coupon Books for \$4.85. Good meat is our specialty. Phone 53.

ONE OF STATE'S GREATEST PRODUCTS

Jefferson City, Mo., March 24.—The wool output of Missouri's 114 counties for 1916 amounted to 4,625,000 pounds in the raw state, and when the yield had been scoured, 2,636,250 pounds, which quantity had a Boston market value of \$2,109,000, at 80 cents per pound, announces Commissioner Wm. H. Lewis as "advance information from the 1917 Red Book" of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The European war made wool worth 1916 when the high prices of 63 cents per pound, scoured state, was reached, it was thought that the limit had been reached, but the eighty cents value established a new record. In 1914 more a pound than has been the case in any year since the civil war. In wool averaged 34 cents a pound, scoured state.

It took 680,000 sheep to supply the 1916 output of Missouri wool, the average per fleece being 68 per cent and the shrinkage, when the wool was scoured, amounted to 43 per cent. 5 per cent of the yield was rated as of fine quality, and 95 per cent medium. The process of scouring wool, while it decreases the weight of it, added 100 per cent to its value. Farmers received from 26 to 32 cents per pound for wool in the raw state. The 80 cents per pound value is what Missouri wool was worth to eastern manufacturers when they bought it in Boston, and in it is included the cost of transportation and scouring and the profits of Missouri buyers and shippers, middlemen and, finally, the wholesalers who sold direct to manufacturers. The shortage of sheep reduced the 1916 output of Missouri considerably when compared with the yield of 1915, the amount credited to Missouri that year being 7,035,000 pounds, raw state, and 3,973,000 pounds after scouring, worth \$2,480,688, in Boston at 65 cents a pound, scoured state.

It took 1,050,000 Missouri sheep to produce the 1915 crop of wool. High market prices of sheep and lambs and an increased demand caused Missouri farmers in the latter part of 1915 and in early 1916 to market many more car loads than in previous years. On January 1, 1917, there were estimated to be 1,370,000 head of sheep on Missouri farms, worth \$10,549,000, a condition which promises a larger yield of Missouri wool in 1917.

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

We are partners in a great business enterprise. Our workshops are our homes and schools; each is wholly dependent upon the other. The product of those shops is boys and girls, and it is our combined duty to give them the best that home and school can afford. Unless we work together, something will go wrong with the educational machinery and somebody's boy or girl will be cheated out of what rightfully belongs to him or her.

We have no right, either as teacher or parent, to rob the children entrusted to our care, through the lack of co-operative spirit of friendship and helpfulness that should exist between us. It is high time that the helping hand of mutual assistance should be reached out to the whole community. Any plan that will convince people that "Education is an investment, not an expenditure" will help to change the present indifference to school matters that is so deplorable.

The only plan thus far worked out by which the most indifferent may be converted to the Gospel of Good Education is the "Parent-Teacher Association."

With these facts in mind, a body of earnest women of Farmington met in the High School a few weeks ago, and organized a Parent-Teacher Association, which includes in its membership not only the teachers and the mothers of children in our schools, but many other women, who, while not having children in the school, still realize that we are "our brother's keeper," and that it behooves each one of us to work for the betterment of our educational facilities and through them for the uplift of the community. Any friend of education who resides within the limits of the school district is eligible for membership in this organization, and we earnestly urge you to come yourself and bring a friend to the meeting, thereby doing your share to help the cause of education in Farmington.

Mrs. W. N. Fleming was elected president at the first meeting, and Mrs. McCarthy and Mrs. Will Lang were made chairmen of the organization for the North and South Wards respectively.

The Association will meet in the High School on Friday, March 30th, at 3:20 p. m. Join the Association and keep in touch with the educational advancement of our city.

11,000 LETTERS ON HOG CHOLERA

This week there is going out from the office of the State Veterinarian at Columbia, Mo., a letter to every district clerk in this State—a total of over 11,000.

The district clerk is asked to read this letter before your annual school meeting on Tuesday, April 3. This letter requests everybody to watch out for any outbreak of any disease among hogs and report the same to the nearest deputy State veterinarian, who will investigate without cost to the farmer.

The names and addresses of deputies available are printed on a slip attached to each letter.

Through this school district organization plan it is proposed to place every outbreak of hog cholera under control before it becomes widespread. This letter is of cash importance to every hog raiser. Ask your district clerk about it when you arrive at your annual school meeting, April 3.

According to British dispatches the U-boats warfare has not been successful. It has been frightful enough, however.

THE STATE'S SOLDIERS' HOMES

The Confederate Soldiers' Home. The tenth biennial report of the State Board of Charities contains the following in regard to the Missouri Confederate Home at Higginsville. The Home was originally conceived and built through the efforts of philanthropic men and women of the State who were identified with the "Lost Cause", but was subsequently taken over by the State and is supported by the State government. The State Board of Charities in its report says:

"On November 1, 1916, population consisted of 238 men and 50 women; total, 288. There were received during the biennium 83 men, 15 women, total 98. Number died during the biennium, 70. Average number of different officers and employees, 31. Conditions in general at the Confederate Home are satisfactory. In addition to four main buildings in which old soldiers and their wives live, there are eleven small cottages, each accommodating two old couples. Cottages, with few exceptions, have been repainted and refurbished during the biennium, presenting a very pleasing appearance. Housekeepers are tidy, the yard is well cared for and conditions of real home life approach as nearly as may be expected. Each of the twenty-one families thus housed, receive rations once a week, obtaining practically all they desire. At the beginning of each week, different families send in requisitions, indicating what they will need for the next week and supplies are received. A pound of butter is given to each couple once a week, and meat and ice every other day. One of the inmates in speaking of supplies said, 'We are just getting along fine, we have plenty to eat and plenty to wear, all the butter and eggs we need, nothing to do but sleep and work in the garden when we feel like it and a doctor to wait on us when we are sick. We are just getting along fine.' Each family is permitted to have its own garden and chickens."

"One of the best features noticed at the Confederate Home, strange as it may seem, is the general contentment and satisfaction of inmates. Almost without exception all of the sixty or seventy people interviewed during recent visits of a representative of the Board, praised the management. This is unusual, considering the various kinds of men and women living at the institution who have little to do but visit and talk. The management of the institution is quite liberal. Men and women are permitted to go and come without restriction. Visitors from the different cottages may be found at almost any time. Recreation consists in playing cards, checkers, chess, fishing, lounging under the shade trees in summer, reviewing past experiences, etc. For those who desire work, employment is furnished by the superintendent."

Federal Soldiers' Home. The report also gives the following information in regard to the Federal Soldiers' Home, at St. James, Mo., another State institution:

On January 1, 1915, population consisted of 193 men, 103 women; total 296. There were received during the biennium 85 men and 38 women, total 123. Number discharged, 31 men, 24 women, total 55. Number died, 47 men and 11 women, total 58. Number on parole January 1, 1917, 44; number remaining January 1, 1917, 149 men, 93 women, total 242. Number remaining in the institution, men, 148, women, 93, total 242. The average daily attendance for biennium, 265. Average number of officers and employees, 44.

"The Soldiers' Home is especially favored because of its excellent location. The population during the last two years has remained about 300, which is as many as the institution can accommodate. There are, however, about fifty on the waiting list for whom provision can be made if the new hospital is secured."

"Buildings at the institution are badly in need of repair, especially painting and papering. The original building, the mansion, might well be abandoned as soon as possible, especially the upper floors for use of old soldiers. It is old, dark, not well equipped for the care of old and decrepit invalids. Inmates are now being kept on the third floor which may be used by attendants and employees as soon as room is made for inmates in other quarters."

"One of the important needs at the hospital is better facilities for hospital accommodations. Practically all the inmates are hospital cases and should be given the advantages, at least, of occasional treatment. Because of inadequate room, only about one-fifth of the hospital wards are in the hospital. There are two day nurses and one night nurse who are on duty in the hospital all the time. Dr. Fulbright, the institution physician, visits the home every morning and at other times, if necessary."

PROHIBITION'S BIRTHPLACE

The first prohibitive measure was that of the Saxon King Edgar, who nearly 1000 years ago closed many alehouses, only allowing one to exist in a village or small town, and at the same time limiting the draughts of the drinkers. The common drinking cup of that day held about two quarts, and Edgar had eight pegs placed at even distances apart in each cup, heavy penalties being imposed on those who drank from one peg to another without stopping. Neither the working nor the result of the act encouraged Edgar's successors to further action, and the next prohibitive legislation on the sale of liquor is due to Henry XII, who, on account of the prevalence of beggars and vagabonds, empowered the justices of the peace to stop the common selling of strong ale wherever they thought necessary.

A SPLENDID HOME FOR SALE CHEAP

I desire to sell my home place, in Doss addition, Farmington, and would like to have an offer on same. Everything in first-class condition. Bids should be made to Halle & Co., realty dealers, Farmington, Mo. Make me an offer. W. O'Sullivan.

The Times "Buy at Home" Dept.

THE CONSUMER MISCALCULATES

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ORDER YOUR EASTER SUIT NOW!

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Estimates furnished. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Come in and let us figure on your work. Phone Four.

FARMINGTON MILLING CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Meal, Bran and Ship-Staff.
The names of the flour that you get at home are: Golden Rod, Snow Drop, Blue Label and Farmico Self-Rising.
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Everything for the Feet
SHOES AND HOSIERY

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WE ARE SOLE AGENTS IN
FARMINGTON FOR
Phoenix Silk Hose, Holeproof Hose,
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Stephenson Underwear, Sterling Muslin Underwear, Silver Collars.
HENDERSON STORE COMPANY.

Bank of Farmington

Farmington, Mo.
Capital Stock \$50,000.00
Surplus and Profits \$90,000.00
Progressive and Conservative. Your business always appreciated, whether large or small.

The Farmers Bank

CAPITAL \$35,000.00
SURPLUS \$20,000.00
We take care of the needs of our customers. Accounts of \$1.00 and up solicited.

CITY DRUG STORE

E. J. Lawrence, Mgr.
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Preparations, Stationery and Candy. Mound City Paints. Eastman Kodaks.
THE REXALL STORE

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Hallet & Davis Gold Medal Pianos.
Adam Schaff, and Steger & Sons
Player Pianos from \$375.00 up.
TERMS TO SUIT.
W. A. GILLAM.

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Dealer in
DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
Prescriptions a Specialty.

St. Francois County Bank

Invites Your Patronage.
WE PAY 4 PER CENT INTEREST
ON TIME DEPOSITS, and 4 PER
CENT ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

FIELD AND POULTRY FENCING,
BARBED WIRE, BUILDING MATERIAL and SOFT COAL.

Tetley-Klein Lumber Co.

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Manufacturers of
Carbonated Beverages and Ice, Ice Cream and Butter. Dealers in
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F. W. SCHRAMM, Gen'l. Mgr. at
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FRESH EVERY DAY.
COFFMAN CASH STORE
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Smart and Exclusive
HATS
at reasonable prices

Enterprise

Influenced by an Alluring Picture Book
For a Time—Yards of Red Tape
Used—Buying From a Picture Album
Is a Reckless Form of Gambling.
See the Goods Before Purchase.

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Figures do not always indicate the price of goods sold by mail order houses as scheduled in their price lists, as the catalogue houses are careful not to mention the "extra" cost incidental to placing the order and the delivery of the article ordered.

The consumer is governed by the low catalogue price rather than the delivery cost, the latter means, of course, being the correct way of determining the cost of the article.

Consumer Buys Costly Saw.

As an example I reproduce herewith a conversation which recently took place in a western town when a consumer entered the local store and inquired the price of a saw. The price of the saw was \$2, the merchant told him.

"Great guns!" declared the consumer. "I can get the same article from a catalogue house for \$1.50."

"I can't buy it for that price," said the merchant. "but I will give it to you on the same terms as the mail order house, just the same."

"All right," replied the consumer. "You can wrap it up and charge it to me, and when I settle in the fall I will pay for it."

"Hand Over the Cash."

"Oh, no, you don't," said the dealer. "We are doing business on the same terms as you do business with the mail order house—no charge accounts. Hand over the cash, please."

The consumer handed over \$1.50. "Now," said the merchant, "5 cents for the money order and 2 cents for postage."

"What the?"

"But you must send a letter and a money order to the catalogue house in order to get the saw, you know."

The consumer, although desiring to bolt, kept bravely to his agreement and paid the 7 cents.

"Now the express charges, 45 cents, if you please."

"Well, by gracious!" he said and gamely paid it, with the remark, "Now that I have met all of your demands hand me over my saw."

Man Made Mistake.

"Hand you the saw? Why, man, where do you think you are? Just recollect that you are in Texas and I am located in Chicago. You will have to wait about fifteen days for me to make the delivery." And, backing up his words with actions, he pocketed the money, put the saw back on the shelf and smilingly turned to wait on the next customer.

The consumer pondered, and after he got through with his deductions he said: "The saw will cost me \$2.03. That is 3 cents more than I could have bought it for in the first place, and I am deprived of its use for fifteen days besides. No more mail order house for me!"

Incident Worthy of Emulation.
The incident related above is one which both the merchant and the consumer may read with profit, and if more of the merchants adopted the same tactics as did the Texas merchant they would have fewer mail order buyers among those who should be their customers.

And there is much more to this question than price and delivery; there are often dissatisfaction and inferior and damaged goods to contend with. In the case of goods being damaged en route the buyer has either the prospect of a lawsuit with the railroad company or a correspondence fight with the catalogue house, neither of which is very inviting.

Not infrequently does the buyer, rather than to go to all the expense and trouble incidental to the exchange of the article, allow himself to be imposed upon by accepting the inferior and often valueless article, an article which he is actually ashamed to own or use.

The Only Safe Way.

There can be but one right way to buy goods, and that is to have the goods in view of the purchaser. Buying from a picture is a reckless form of gambling in which the advantage is entirely with the seller. He knows what your money is. You do not know what his goods are. Hence it is heads he wins and tails you lose.

That the catalogue house always gets the better of the bargain is evidenced by the fact that annually the large mail order houses declare dividends the enormity of which appalls and bewilders the conception of ordinary individuals, who count their profits and savings in pennies rather than in millions.

There is but one right way to buy goods, and that way is to see what you buy before you pay for it.

STOP AND LOOK

at some of these special bargains in Singer Sewing Machines. At the Second Hand Store. Sold on easy time payments. Machines rented by the week or month.
S. P. COUNTS, Agent.

We make a specialty of all kinds of FARM and GARDEN SEEDS and will be prepared to fill all orders promptly. Although prices on many articles are very high, we will make the lowest possible price.—
FARMINGTON MERC. CO.

The latest and most reliable styles and designs in MILLINERY may always be seen at—

MRS. S. C. WATTS

PARKO SEED TAPE

All Varieties—10c package.

Klein Grocer Co.

Do you believe in the "BUY AT HOME" doctrine? If you do you should have a space in this department. It costs you but 25c a week. The subject matter will be changed each week.

SCHOOL BOARD RESOLUTIONS

Be it hereby resolved by the St. Francois County School Boards in convention assembled:

1. That we favor a new Constitution for the State of Missouri.
2. That we recommend a stronger co-operation of School Boards with the County Superintendent, who is striving so faithfully to better the condition of the rural schools, and suggest that they more earnestly heed his advice in the employment of teachers, and in other things pertaining to the school work.
3. That we are in favor of the County Unit organization.
4. That we recommend a good sanitary heating system that will preserve the health of pupils and make school life more pleasant and profitable.
5. That we insist upon all teachers attending the educational meetings called by the County Superintendent and uniting their efforts with his in making better the rural and village schools.
6. That we commend our Senator and Representative for their support of the bill allowing traveling expenses and clerical help for County School Superintendents.
7. That we favor the consolidation of school districts wherever it can be done without great inconvenience.
8. That we are in sympathy with the Smith-Hughes bill.
9. That we favor a bond issue for constructing and maintaining good roads in St. Francois county.
10. That we heartily endorse free text books in all the schools of our county.
11. That we favor a law giving the rural districts power to vote for a levy of 100 cents on the \$100 assessed valuation for school purposes instead of 65 cents, and, furthermore, increased financial aid from the State for the weaker districts.
12. That we thank the School Board of the Farmington School and their Superintendent for the use of their building, and the arrangements made for our comfort and convenience.
13. That we also thank the various members of School Boards for their presence and the interest they have manifested in school work.
14. That we commend our faithful County Superintendent for his persistent efforts in his official duties and the increased efficiency he has brought to our schools, and that we pledge him our hearty co-operation in his further work to bring about still greater efficiency.

E. O. PRESNELL, Chairman,
H. N. SILSBY, Secretary,
JAS. MEDLOCK,
Committee.

GUGGENHEIMS TO INSURE LIVES OF ALL EMPLOYEES

New York, March 23.—The American Smelting and Refining Company, which controls many mines and smelting plants in the West and in Mexico, will insure the lives of all employees in the United States.

This was announced today by Daniel Guggenheim, president of the company.

The employees will be insured without medical examination. On the death of the employee the beneficiary will receive one year's salary. The insurance will be undertaken, it was said, entirely at the expense of the company.

When to Take Chamberlain's Tablets

When you feel dull and stupid after eating.
When constipated or bilious.
When you have a sick headache.
When you have a sour stomach.
When you belch after eating.
When you have indigestion.
When nervous or despondent.
When you have no relish for your meals.
When your liver is torpid.
Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)